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ABSTRACT

This course introduces the cosmetology student to the theory and related application of hair color technology, covering the different types of tints and bleaches and their effects on all types of hair. Prior to entry into this course, the student will display mastery of the skills indicated in the course "Hair--Curvy or Straight." The course material is presented to the student in 225 hours of classroom laboratory instruction and is divided into eight blocks of instruction (hair coloring, hair lightening, methods of hair lightening, toners on prelightened hair, special effects with color, tint removal, development of manipulative skills, and Quinmester posttests). Included are the course objectives, the specific block objectives, a course outline, and a 14-item bibliography. One half of the document is devoted to an appendix of Quinmester posttest samples. (Author/BP)

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AUTHORIZED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE QUINMESTER PROGRAM

V-145

Course Outline
COSMETOLOGY 1 - 9205
(Color Technology)
Department 48 - Quin 9205.05

CE002295

DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DIVISION OF INSTRUCTION • 1973

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D A D E C O U N T Y P U B L I C S C H O O L S

1 4 5 0 N O R T H E A S T S E C O N D A V E N U E

M I A M I, F L O R I D A 33132

Course Outline

COSMETOLOGY 1 - 9205
(Color Technology)

Department 48 - Quin 9205.05

county office of

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

Course Description

9205	48	9205.05	Color Technology
State Category Number	County Dept. Number	County Course Number	Course Title

This course introduces the Cosmetology student to the theory and related application of hair color technology. The different types of tints and bleaches and their effects on all types of hair. This is a three quinmester credit course.

Prior to entry into this course, the vocational student will display mastery of the skills indicated in Hair-Curvy or Straight. (9205.04)

Clock Hours 225

PREFACE

The following pages contain a course outline entitled "Color Technology". This quinmester introduces the student to the theory and manipulative technique of hair coloring and lightening.

The course material is presented to the student in 225 hours of classroom-laboratory instruction and is divided into 8 blocks of instructions which are further broken down into a number of units. Upon completion of the quin, the student will have an understanding of the theory, related technology and chemistry of hair coloring and lightening and their effects on the various types of hair. The ability to select the correct colors, mix and apply hair color and bleaches to all types of hair including what is considered to be corrective work will be achieved by the student.

Further development of these skills and previously learned skills will be maintained throughout each quin as the student performs these skills in a shop-like atmosphere on patrons.

In presenting the material outlined in this course, the instructor uses both the lecture and demonstration method of instruction, with active participation and practice by the student.

The bibliography which appears on the last pages of the outline lists the basic textbooks and other supplementary references used throughout the course by the instructor. The books are made available to the student through the Cosmetology library in each school. In addition, both job and information sheets appear in the bibliography.

This outline was developed through the cooperative efforts of the instructional and supervisory personnel, the Quinmester Advisory Committee, and the Vocational Curriculum Materials Service, and has been approved by the Dade County Vocational Committee.

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with Suggested Hourly Breakdown

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GOALS

The student cosmetologist will be able to:

1. Develop an understanding of the theory of hair coloring and its effects on hair.

2. List the various hair color products used and the mixing procedure of each.

3. Explain the chemical nature of hair color and hair lighteners.

4. Demonstrate the correct technique used in selecting and applying hair color to the hair with the desired results.

5. Recognize damaged hair and to proceed with the corrective treatment necessary to achieve the desired results.

6. Demonstrate the technique used to achieve the special effects desired by fashion trends.

7. Further develop the manipulative skills required in the practice of cosmetology.

SPECIFIC BLOCK OBJECTIVES

BLOCK I - HAIR COLORING

The student will be able to:

1. List through written tests the chemical composition and uses of various hair colors.
2. Demonstrate on a model the safety precautions required for tinting hair.
3. Discuss the means of selecting correct color for the hair for the tint treatment.
4. Demonstrate on a model the manipulative technique used for tinting hair.
5. Describe the use of semi-permanent tints and its effect on all types of hair.
6. Demonstrate on a model the manipulative technique used for the application of color fillers on hair.

BLOCK II - HAIR LIGHTENING

The student will be able to:

1. List through written tests the chemical composition and types of hair lighteners used in the salon.
2. Discuss the effects of the various lighteners on hair.
3. Describe the seven stages of lightening dark hair.
4. List through written tests the chemistry of hydrogen peroxide along with its uses.
5. Discuss the safety precautions required for the use of hair lighteners.

BLOCK III - METHODS OF HAIR LIGHTENING

The student will be able to:

1. Recognize the difference between a virgin bleach and a bleach touch-up.
2. Demonstrate on a model the safety precautions required for the application of hair lighteners.
3. Develop on a model the manipulative techniques required for lightening hair.

BLOCK IV - TONERS ON PRE-LIGHTENED HAIR

The student will be able to:

1. List through written tests the various types of toners to be used on pre-lightened hair.
2. Discuss the procedure of selecting the correct toner shades required on pre-lightened hair when using an oxidizing toner.

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3. Demonstrate on a model the safety precautions required when applying a toner on pre-lightened hair.
4. Demonstrate on a model the manipulative technique used when apply- a peroxide toner, shampoo toner and a lotion toner.
5. Demonstrate on a model the manipulative technique for toning a virgin bleach and a bleach touch-up.

BLOCK V - SPECIAL EFFECTS WITH COLOR

The student will be able to:

1. Discuss orally the special effects that are achieved on the hair through frosting techniques.
2. List through written tests the safety precautions required when frosting hair.
3. Demonstrate on a model the manipulative technique for frosting and streaking hair.

BLOCK VI - TINT REMOVAL

The student will be able to:

1. Describe the effects of the different hair colors when applied to the hair.
2. Determine through written tests the purpose of removing tints from hair.
3. State which of the commercial color removers is to be used when removing hair color from the hair.
4. List through written tests the safety precautions for removing tint from hair.
5. Demonstrate on a model the manipulative technique for removing different types of color from hair.

BLOCK VII - DEVELOPMENT OF MANIPULATIVE SKILLS

The student will be able to:

1. Develop on a model or a mannequin the manipulative technique for shampooing, styling hair, cutting and conditioning hair.
2. Demonstrate on a model the procedure that is required to chemically permanent wave the straighten hair.

BLOCK VIII - QUINMESTER POST TEST

The student will be able to:

1. Satisfactorily pass the quinmester post test.

Course Outline

COSMETOLOGY 1 - 9205
(Color Technology)

Department 48 - Quin 9205.05

I. HAIR COLORING

A. Classification of Hair Color
1. Definition
2. Advantages
3. Classification
a. Temporary hair color
(1) Color rinses
(2) Crayons
(3) Hair color creams
(4) Hair color sprays
(5) Mascara
b. Semi-permanent hair coloring
c. Permanent hair color
(1) Aniline derivative tint
(2) Vegetable tint
(3) Metallic or mineral tint
(4) Compound dyes
4. Effects on hair

B. Aniline Derivative Tints
1. Chemistry composition
2. Oxidation
3. Predisposition test
a. Importance
b. Safety precautions
c. Procedure
d. Results
4. Color Selection
a. Strand testing
b. Color mixing
5. Hair color records
a. Advantages
b. Information needed
c. Release statement
6. Safety measures in hair tinting
7. Single application tints
a. Definition
b. Preparation
c. Mixtures
d. Safety precautions
e. Advantages
8. Single application tint procedure
a. Virgin hair to a lighter shade
b. Virgin hair to a similar or darker shade
c. Tint retouch
d. Materials and supplies

e. Safety precautions
f. Preparation
g. Procedure
h. Pre-soften

C. Semi-Permanent Tints
1. Definition
2. Characteristics
3. Safety precautions
4. Types
5. Preparation of patron
a. Patch test
b. Safety precautions
6. Procedure

D. Temporary Color
1. Definition
2. Types
3. Uses
4. Sanitary precautions
5. Trade names of products
6. Procedures
a. Application at shampoo bowl
b. Application at station

E. Fillers for Damaged Hair
1. Use of fillers
2. Types of fillers
a. Liquid
b. Cream
3. Classification of fillers
a. Conditioner
b. Color
(1) Gold
(2) Pale gold
(3) Platinum
(4) Brown
(5) Red or pink
(6) Neutral
4. Selection of correct color filler
5. When to use color fillers
a. Prior to tinting
b. Added to tint
c. After tinting procedure
6. Procedure

II. HAIR LIGHTENING

A. Hair Bleaching
1. Purpose
a. Color treatment
b. Preliminary treatment
(1) Double application
(2) Two-process

2. Advantages and disadvantages
3. Effects of lightening on hair
   a. Stages of hair color
   b. Medulla
   c. Cortex
   d. Cuticle
4. Problems in hair lightening
   a. Yellow pigment
   b. Red pigment

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B. Types of Lighteners
1. Oil lighteners
   a. Chemical composition
   b. Use
   c. Types
      (1) Gold
      (2) Silver
      (3) Red
      (4) Drab
      (5) Neutral
2. Cream lighteners
   a. Purpose
   b. Composition
   c. Uses
   d. Benefits
      (1) Conditioning agent
      (2) Blueing agent
      (3) Thickening agent
3. Powder or paste lighteners
   a. Purpose
   b. Composition
   c. Uses
4. Choice of lightener
   a. Oil
   b. Cream
   c. Powder
5. Hydrogen Peroxide
   a. Uses
      (1) Lighten
      (2) Soften
      (3) Oxidize
   b. Results on hair
   c. Results when mixed with chemicals
   d. Types
      (1) Liquid
      (2) Cream
      (3) Powder
      (4) Tablet
   e. Strength
   f. Safety precautions

III. METHODS OF HAIR LIGHTENING

A. Virgin Bleach Procedure
1. Preparation of patron
2. Examination of patron's scalp and hair

3. Sectioning of hair
4. Preparation of lightening formula
5. Application of lightener
6. Testing for lightening action
7. Removal of lightener
8. Shampooing hair
9. Drying hair partially
10. Application of toner
11. Sanitary clean-up procedure
12. Filling out record card

B. Bleach Re-Touch Procedure
1. Preparation of patron
2. Examination of scalp and hair
3. Refering to color card for type of bleach used
4. Sectioning of hair
5. Preparation of lightener
6. Application of bleach to new growth
   a. Another shade toner is wanted
   b. Lighter toner is wanted
   c. Build up of color
7. Removal of bleach
8. Shampooing of hair
9. Application of toner
10. Sanitary clean-up procedure

IV. TONERS ON PRE-LIGHTENED HAIR

A. Toners
1. Types of hair color
   a. Aniline derivative tint
   b. Penetrating tint
   c. Two-process tint
2. Pre-lightening hair for toners
   a. Color of hair
   b. Porosity of hair
3. Choosing toner shades
   a. Silver or blue base
   b. Platinum or purple base
   c. Beige or brown base
   d. Neutral or gold base
4. Application of toner
   a. Preliminary procedure
   b. Work and safety precautions
   c. Preparing materials and supplies
   d. Sectioning hair
   e. Applying toner
      (1) Virgin bleach
      (2) Retouch application
   f. Completing record card

B. Identification of Toners
   1. Peroxide toners
      a. Brand names
      b. Color identification
      c. Advisability of use
      d. Method of application
   2. Shampoo toners
      a. Brand names
      b. Color identification
      c. Advisability of use
   3. Lotion toners
      a. Brand names
      b. Advisability of use
      c. Method of application

V. SPECIAL EFFECTS WITH COLOR

A. Hair Frosting
   1. Definition of frosting
   2. Purpose of frosting
   3. Lighteners used
   4. Methods used
      a. Cap technique
      b. Aluminum foil technique
   5. Work and safety precautions
   6. Toner used
   7. Procedure

B. Hair Tipping
   1. Definition of tipping
   2. Purpose of tipping
   3. Lightener used
   4. Work and safety precautions
   5. Toners used
   6. Procedure

C. Hair Streaking
   1. Definition
   2. Purpose
   3. Materials used

D. Hair Painting

E. Basic Law of Color
   1. Primary colors
      a. Red
      b. Yellow
      c. Blue
   2. Secondary colors
      a. Purple
      b. Green
      c. Orange

3. Control of color on hair
   a. Unwanted green
   b. Unwanted orange
   c. Unwanted purple

VI. TINT REMOVAL

A. Aniline Derivative Tint Removal
   1. Commercial products used
      a. Purpose
      b. Ingredients
      c. Uses
      d. Work and safety precautions
      e. Procedure

B. Coating Dye Removal
   1. Definition of coating dye
   2. Commercial products used
   3. Procedure

C. Tint Back to Natural Color
   1. Purpose of color back
   2. Ingredient to be used
   3. Work and safety precautions
   4. Procedures for problem hair

VII. DEVELOPMENT OF MANIPULATIVE SKILLS

VIII. QUINMESTER POST TEST

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A P P E N D I X

Quinmester Post Test Samples

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Quinmester Post Test

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____

Color Technology

Hair Coloring
Reference: Standard Textbook of Cosmetology
Pages 247-250

Answer the following questions with a short answer. All questions refer to the pages listed in the above reference.

1. What are the three main groups of hair coloring?

2. List three temporary hair colorings:

3. Which classification of hair coloring usually lasts from 3 to 5 shampoos?

4. List two other names for an aniline derivative tint:

5. Is an aniline derivative tint a progressive or a penetrating tint?

6. What group of hair coloring does the aniline derivative color fall under?

7. What is another name for metallic or mineral dyes?

8. Compound dyes are the combination of what two ingredients?

9. Which type of color coats the hair shaft and makes the hair unfit for permanent waving and tinting?

10. What is the test for metallic salts on the hair shaft?

Quinmester Post Test

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Name _____ Date _____ Score _____

Color Technology

Aniline Derivative Tints
Reference: Standard Textbook of Cosmetology
Pages 250-256

Answer the following questions with a short answer. All questions refer to the pages listed in the above reference.

1. Which classification of hair coloring contributes the greatest success to hair tinting?

2. What is the essential ingredient in an aniline derivative tint?

3. When the developer is mixed with tint, a chemical reaction takes place, what is this chemical reaction called?

4. What is the definition of allergy?

5. How can you determine this allergy?

6. What is another name for a patch test?

7. Where is a patch test given?

8. An aniline derivative tint should never be used on what specific area of the body?

9. Explain the term drab or warm series, referring to hair color.

10. What is the difference between a hair tint card and a release statement?

Quinmester Post Test

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____

Color Technology

Permanent Hair Coloring
Reference: Standard Textbook of Cosmetology
Pages 257-262

Answer the following questions with a short answer. All questions refer to the pages listed in the above reference.

1. Under what classification of permanent coloring do the penetrating tints fall under?

2. Penetrating tints are referred to as single application and double application tints. What is the complete activity of the single application tint?

3. What is the difference in the double application tint?

4. What three main ingredients are present (other than peroxide) in the single application tint?

5. Is a patch test needed for a single application tint?

6. When using a single application tint, on a virgin head, the patron wants to go darker than her natural color, where would you start the application?

7. What is a tint retouch?

8. What is a lightening shampoo tint and when is it used?

9. How would you apply a high-lightening shampoo tint?

Quinmester Post Test

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____

Color Technology

Permanent Hair Coloring, Semi-Permanent Coloring, Rinses
Reference: Standard Textbook of Cosmetology
Pages 262-269

Answer the following questions with a short answer. All questions refer to the pages listed in the above reference.

1. Is a patch test required for a double application tint?

2. When selecting a tint for a patron we must consider the four color tones:

   a. What shade contains no red or gold?_____

   b. What shade contains some red or gold tones?_____

   c. What shade contains a great deal of red?_____

   d. What shade contains light to deep firey red?_____

3. There are three basic rules for a color selection for your patron; what are they?

   a. _____

   b. _____

   c. _____

4. What is meant by pre-softening the hair?

5. When would you use pre-softening (on what type of hair)?

6. What is meant by strand testing?

7. Semi-permanent colors require a patch test?

8. List the three uses of semi-permanent tints.

   a. _____

   b. _____

   c. _____

9. Do temporary rinses require a patch test?

10. What is the purpose of a temporary rinse?

Quinmester Post Test

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____

Color Technology

Hair Lightening
Reference: Standard Textbook of Cosmetology
Pages 270-276

Answer the following questions with a short answer. All questions refer to the pages listed in the above reference.

1. Name the seven (7) stages of lightening hair with bleach-starting with black.

   a. _____

   b. _____

   c. _____

   d. _____

   e. _____

   f. _____

   g. _____

2. Name the three (3) basic classifications of hair lighteners.

   a. _____

   b. _____

   c. _____

3. Is a patch test required for lightening the hair with a lightening agent?

4. Colored lighteners lighten the hair and at the same time adds color tones to the hair. These are classified into four (4) categories. Name two that would drab the hair as well as lighten.

   a. _____

   b. _____

5. Which one of the lighteners have conditioning agents, blueing agents and a thickener in their formula?

6. Which of the lighteners are called "quick lighteners"?

7. What strength peroxide is usually used for bleaching?

8. What is the most important rule to remember when applying a bleach to virgin hair (pertaing to the application and where it is applied first)?

9. In re-touching, the lightener is applied to the new growth only with three exceptions. Name the three exceptions.

   a. _____

   b. _____

   c. _____

10. What is the most important rule to remember when applying a bleach to a retouch?

Quinmester Post Test

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____

Color Technology

Haircoloring - Toners
Reference: Standard Textbook of Cosmetology
Pages 277-281

Answer the following questions with a short answer. All questions refer to the pages listed in the above reference.

1. What classification of hair color is a toner?

2. Why does white or gray hair require some pre-lightening before applying a toner?

3. How light must the hair be pre-lightened to apply an extremely pale toner in the very light silver or platinum series?

4. If the patron's hair cannot be decolorized to the state of receiving her particular toner in one treatment, what would you recommend?

5. What is the basic color of an ash blonde toner?

6. What is the basic color of a platinum blonde toner?

7. What is the basic color of a silver blonde toner?

8. Is a patch test required before the lightener application if a toner is to follow?

9. What are the two techniques used when frosting or tipping hair?

10. Lightened hair is fragile, when rinsing the hair, what must the water temperature be?

Quinmester Post Test

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Name _____ Date _____ Score _____

Color Technology

Hair Coloring - Special Problems in Hair Tinting
Reference: Standard Textbook of Cosmetology
Pages 282-287

Answer the following questions with a short answer. All questions refer to the pages listed in the above reference.

1. What is the purpose of a filler?

2. Name the two classifications of fillers.

3. What kind of filler may be used to prevent porous areas of the hair shaft from absorbing too much tint?

4. Color fillers may be used directly from their containers to damaged hair prior to tinting, how else may it be used?

5. How do you determine the correct color filler to be used, to obtain satisfactory results?

6. List two methods by which tint may be removed from the hair?

7. What kind of tint should never be used to color eyebrows and eyelashes?

8. In what position is the patron placed for a lash and brow tint application?

9. When giving a lash and brow tint what important safety precaution is observed, concerning the applicator stick?

Quinmester Post Test

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Name _____ Date _____ Score _____

Color Technology

Hair Tinting Definitions

Match the following terms. Insert the proper letter of the correct term of each definition.

A. Retouch	F. Stripping	K. Blending	P. Highlighting
B. Virgin Hair	G. Toner	L. Oxidation	Q. Pre-softening
C. Developer	H. Skin test	M. Overlapping	R. Color filler
D. Tint back	I. Allergy	N. Color testing	
E. Tint removal	J. Toning down	O. Pre-lightening	

1. _____ Procedure to determine whether or not a person is allergic to an aniline derivative tint.

2. _____ Coloring the hair to its natural shade.

3. _____ Making a uniform color throughout the hair during hair coloring applications.

4. _____ Chemical reaction which takes place when peroxide and tinting solutions are mixed and applied to the hair.

5. _____ Application of a lightener to soften resistant hair and make it more receptive to the tint.

6. _____ Hair which has neither been lightened nor tinted.

7. _____ Application of coloring or lightener to the new growth of hair.

8. _____ An oxidizing agent, such as hydrogen peroxide which is mixed with tint and supplies oxygen.

9. _____ Method of determining the action of a selected tint on a small strand of hair.

10. _____ The use of a dye solvent, lightener or softening treatment remove an unsatisfactory shade of tint from the hair.

11. _____ An aniline derivative tint applied to highly lightened hair to produce blonde, silver, and pastel shades.

12. _____ Removing some color from the hair before a tint.

13. _____ Brightening effect on the hair by means of suitable color tones or a lightener.

14. _____ A condition caused by a retouch by having a tint or lightener overlap any part of the previously tinted or lightened hair.

15. _____ The removal of a natural hair pigment coating or penetrating tint from the hair.

16. _____ A substance used to equalize porosity and deposit a basic color on over-porous hair so that it can take and hold color evenly.

Quinmester Post Test

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____

Color Technology

Part I - Hair Coloring

Fill in the word or group of words to complete the following statements.

1. Hair _____ involves the addition of an artificial color to the natural pigment in the hair.

2. Hair _____ is the partial or total removal of the natural or artificial color from the hair.

3. Name three (3) main groups of hair colorings.

   a. _____

   b. _____

   c. _____

4. Color rinses and crayons are examples of _____ hair coloring.

5. Name four (4) kinds of hair colorings that are permanent.

   a. _____

   b. _____

   c. _____

   d. _____

6. Henna is an example of a _____ tint.

7. Tints that have four to six weeks duration are _____ hair coloring agents

8. Aniline derivative tints are also called _____ tints.

9. Are toners penetrating or progressive tints? _____

10. _____ or mineral dyes are the progressive type of color.

11. Metallic dyes and _____ dyes render the hair unfit for permanent waving.

12. _____ dyes and _____ dyes are never used professionally.

13. What is the essential ingredient of an aniline derivative tint?

14. Tinting the hair with an aniline derivative tint (does/does not) interfere with permanent waving?

15. What kind of test determines whether the patron can tolerate an aniline tint?

16. What kind of tint must never be used on eyebrows and eyelashes?

17. A _____ skin test indicates that an aniline derivative tint may be applied with safety.

18. A _____ skin test indicates that the hair should not be tinted with aniline tint.

19. What tint colors go best with:

    a. An olive, complexion _____

    b. A fair and creamy complexion _____

    c. A florid complexion _____

20. Tint colors are usually divided into four (4) groups; drab, cool, warm or red.

    a. Shades with silver or platinum are in the _____ series.

    b. Shades with no red are classified as the _____ series.

    c. Shades with some red or gold tones are in the _____ series.

    d. Shades with a great deal of red are in the very _____ or _____ series.

21. The cosmetologist should know when not to use an aniline derivative tint. What four (4) conditions are danger signals for the cosmetologist to watch?

    a. _____ skin test

    b. _____ irritations

    c. _____ disease

    d. _____ dyes present

22. Follow safety rules to prevent injury and to assure satisfactory results in hair tinting. Fill in the missing word or words.

    a. Do not apply a tint without reading _____ instructions.

    b. Suggest _____ treatments for tinted hair.

    c. Do not apply a tint if patch test is _____.

    d. Do not fail to fill out _____ card.

    e. Do not use water that is too _____ for removing tint.

    f. Wear _____ to protect the hands.

23. Penetrating tints penetrate the cuticle of the hair into the _____ _____ layer.

24. Single application tints are called _____ process tints.

25. Double application tints require two separate and distinct _____.

26. There are two methods of application when applying a single application tint; when going darker than the original color of hair, the tint is applied from the _____ to the _____.

27. When a complete color change is desired, lighter than the original color of the hair, the single application tint is applied _____ _____.

28. When making a color selection, select the shade according to their basic tones:

    a. Drab shades contain no _____ or _____.

    b. Warm series contain _____ or _____.

    c. Red shades contain _____.

29. Semi-permanent hair colorings are formulated to last from _____ to _____ weeks.

30. No _____ is used in a semi-permanent hair coloring.

31. Do semi-permanent tints require a patch test?

Part II - Hair Lightening

32. There are three (3) basic kinds of hair lighteners; they are classified as:

    a. _____ lighteners

    b. _____ lighteners

    c. _____ lighteners

33. Oil lighteners are mixtures of peroxide with a _____ oil.

34. Is a patch test required for an oil bleach?

35. There are colored and neutral oil bleaches. The color contains certified colors and are classified as follows:

    a. _____ lightens and adds red or gold highlights.

    b. _____ lightens and adds ash highlights.

    c. _____ lightens and adds red highlights.

    d. _____ lightens and adds silver highlights and takes away red or gold tones.

36. Which lightener will provide the following benefits? Refer to question #1.

    _____ contains conditioning agents, a blueing agent to drab red and gold tones and is thick, gives control when applying.

	COLUMN I	COLUMN II
37. _____	When pre-lightening for pastel toners	a. neutral oil lightener
38. _____	Lightening the hair without adding color	b. oil lightener (red and gold series)
39. _____	To avoid red and gold highlights in natural color of hair	c. cream lightener
40. _____	To obtain red and gold highlights in natural color of the hair	d. powder lightener
41. _____	Tipping, frosting, streaking	e. oil lightener (drab series)

42. What will hasten the lightening action of peroxide? _____

_____.

43. Is 15% volume peroxide satisfactory for hair coloring?

44. When lightening a natural head of black hair, the hair will go from black:

to _____ to _____ to _____ _____ to _____

to _____ and the final stage is _____ _____.

45. Toners help to achieve a pale and delicate color change in the patron's hair. What kind of tint is a toner?

_____ (aniline derivative, vegetable, semi-permanent)

46. Is a patch test required for a toner?

47. What are the three (3) popular pastel color tones of a toner?

a. _____ will have a brownish tone

b. _____ will have a purple cast

c. _____ will have a bluish cast

48. Keep a complete _____ on all lightening treatments.

49. Be sure to read _____ directions before mixing a lightener.

50. Never allow lighteners to stand: Use _____.

51. Work as _____ as possible when applying the lightener, to produce a uniform shade.

52. Do not _____ or _____ hair before a lightening treatment.

53. Use _____ water on lightened hair.

54. After completing the lightening application, check the _____ and remove any lightener from these areas.

55. Make frequent _____ tests.

56. Pick up _____ inch sections when applying lightener.

57. Apply lightener to _____ areas first.

58. Wear _____ to protect the hands.

59. Do not apply a lightener if _____ are present on the scalp.

Part III - Special Problems in Tinting and Lightening Hair

60. Damaged hair needs reconditioning treatments before it can be successfully tinted. Hair is considered damaged when it:

a. is over _____ .

b. breaks _____ .

c. is over lightened hair that is spongy and _____ .

d. rejects color or _____ too much.

e. is brittle and _____ .

f. is rough and _____ to the touch.

g. has lost its _____ .

61. Which of the following factors may be responsible for damaged hair? Answer Yes or No.

a. Highly alkaline shampoos. _____

b. Proper hygienic care of the hair. _____

c. Careless application of tints and bleaches. _____

d. Patron's physical condition. _____

e. Bad hair sets. _____

f. Extreme exposure to the elements. _____

62. Name two substances frequently found in hair conditioners.

a. _____

b. _____

63. Damaged hair should receive conditioning treatments _____ and _____ tinting, lightening or permanent waving the hair.

64. Fillers are preparations having special uses in hair coloring. They _____ and _____ abused, lightened, tinted or damaged hair.

65. There are two classifications of fillers:

a. _____ fillers which are colorless.

b. _____ fillers which help to equalize porosity.

66. May a color filler be added to a tint mixture? _____

67. To change lightened hair back to the original color is called _____ _____.

68. The determining factors in the selection of coloring lightened hair are:

a. _____

b. _____

69. In a tint back procedure a _____ of an appropriate shade is always recommended to be applied to the hair, before the application of a color.

70. An _____ tint should never be used for coloring eyebrows or eyelashes, to do so may cause blindness.

71. When giving a lash and brow tint treatment in what position should the patron be? Sitting or reclining? _____.

72. Give a brief procedure for lash and brow tint. Place letters in correct order.

_____ a. Apply No. 2 solution to lashes and brows, same manner as No. 1 bottle.

_____ b. Apply No. 1 solution to brows.

_____ c. Adjust eye shields. Ask patron to look up.

_____ d. Wash lashes and brows with warm, soapy water.

_____ e. Remove eye shields and wash lashes and brows with cool water.

_____ f. Apply vasoline around eyes and on paper shields.

_____ g. Apply No. 1 solution to lashes.

_____ h. Place moist eye pads over eyes, rewash eyebrows with soapy water.

_____ i. Remove stains with stain remover.

_____ j. Soothe skin with lotion or cream.

_____ k. Clean up in usual manner.

Quinmester Post Test Answer Sheet

Color Technology

Hair Tinting Definitions

1. H
2. D
3. K
4. L
5. Q
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. N
10. E
11. G
12. O
13. P
14. M
15. F
16. R

Part I
Hair Coloring

1. Tinting
2. Lightening
3. a. Temporary
   b. Semi-permanent
   c. Permanent
4. Temporary
5. a. Aniline derivative
   b. Vegetable
   c. Metallic
   d. Compound dyestuff
6. Vegetable
7. Semi-permanent
8. Penetrating, oxidation, para
9. Penetrating
10. Metallic
11. Compound
12. Metallic, compound
13. Para-phenyline-diamine
14. Does not
15. Predisposition or patch
16. Aniline derivative
17. Negative
18. Positive
19. a. Warm colors
   b. Any color
   c. Ash
20. a. Cool
   b. Drab
   c. Warm
   d. Warm-red
21. a. Positive
   b. Scalp
   c. Contagious
   d. Metallic
22. a. Manufacturers
   b. Reconditioning
   c. Positive
   d. Patron's color
   e. Hot
   f. Gloves
23. Cortex
24. One
25. Applications
26. Scalp ends
27. Away from the scalp
28. a. Red-gold
   b. Red-gold
   c. Red

29. Four to six weeks

30. Peroxide

31. Yes

Part II
Hair Lightening

32. a. Oil

    b. Cream

    c. Powder

    d. Paste

33. Sulforated

34. No

35. a. Gold

    b. Drab

    c. Red

    d. Silver

36. Cream

37. C

38. A

39. E

40. B

41. D

42. 28% ammonia water

43. No

44. Brown-red-red gold-gold-yellow-pale yellow

45. Aniline derivative

46. Yes

47. a. Beige

    b. Platinum

    c. Silver

48. Record

49. Manufacturer's

50. Immediately

51. Quickly

52. Brush shampoo

53. Tepid

54. Skin

55. Strand

56. 1/8

57. Darkest

58. Rubber

59. Irritations

Part III
Special Problems in Tinting and Lightening Hair

60. a. Porous

    b. Easily

    c. Mats

    d. Absorbs

    e. Dry

    f. Harsh

    g. Elasticity

61. a. Yes
    b. No
    c. Yes
    d. Yes
    e. No
    c. Yes

62. a. Lanolin
    b. Protein

63. before-after

64. recondition-correct

65. a. conditioning
    b. color

66. Yes

67. Tint back

68. a. condition of hair
    b. color of hair

69. filler

70. Aniline derivative

71. Sitting

72. a. D
    b. F
    c. C
    d. G
    e. B
    f. A
    g. E
    h. H
    i. I
    j. J
    k. K